



Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

Impotent rage—a hair pulling wife with a bald headed husband.

The death of Senator Stanton leaves the Supreme Court Judgeship again vacant.

The Wilmington people are truly enterprising. They are now going to make guano for the rest of the State.

Our devil asked us to give him a Christmas box to-day. We didn't have any money but he got it—on the left ear.

It is understood that the political friends of the Hon. Abbott and Dockery, will give them a Christmas dinner in Wilmington.

Prentiss wants Beecher to pray for him, to see if he can save him. Prentiss has always been trying to get Beecher to do some impossible thing.

We regret to learn that Prim, the Spanish General, has a "peaked" nose, our confidence in him is greatly impaired from after this date.

Chicago pork-packers are beginning to be active.—Exchange.

A horrible thought runs against us—trichinae.

An eminent astronomer says that the earth will shortly have a new moon much nearer to us than the present one. The almanac makers are disgusted.

Pikes' elevators are good Standard reading.—New York Times.

Of course they are; and that which is Standard reading is what the people believe in.

"Love," in the Indian language, is "Shan-ndom-wichewagwa."—Exchange.

Nice little word. That Reckon they wanted to get a word as hard to say as true love is to find.

John C. Fremont is said to be one of the princes of the Washington lobby.—Exchange.

Very probable. When persons can't find a way to get a bill through they are apt to want a "Path-finder."—Exchange.

As the inhabitants of Weldon are without any amusement we suggest to them the propriety of inducing J. Stone, Esq., to deliver an oration. We are credibly informed that he has one prepared.

An exchange says one bill-posting firm used sixteen barrels of paste the day before the New York charter election. We can side it evident that the New York politicians were fully up to the sticking point.

An Ohio woman, with the aid of a "spirit medium," recently married a man who had been dead two years, and then went home and had an elegant wedding feast. That's about the flattest wedding we ever heard of.

Mr. Fargo, the express manager, is building a residence in Buffalo, and nine tons of glass has been used in its construction.—Exchange.

In which case, Fargo mustn't throw stones.

A man in New York named Abbott, righted some torpedoes to blow up the Spanish gunboats but the gunboats got off before the torpedoes did. This was disgraceful and the man who made such poor torpedoes should be hung.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy is in anxious quest of a personal pronoun that may represent in the third person singular, an individual of either sex.—Exchange.

Easy enough. Let him say Theodore Tilton and his requirements are met.

New York is to have a homeopathic insane asylum.—Exchange.

We are glad of it, presuming that they are going to shut up those men who run around with little bottles of sugar coated poisons.

Susan B. Anthony says she "can have Susan Anthony on her terms, and not 'Relic of some fool of a man.'"—Exchange.

Well, if her body reposes there there will be the relic of a fool, whether she marries or not.

Lopez is said to be on his last legs.—Exchange.

Poor, that's nothing. We have been on our last leg for eight years, and stand a chance of worrying out a hundred years more.

Pike of the Raleigh Standard is about to marry.—Wilmington Post.

Send us an invitation to the wedding and tell us to be the other victim. We want to be informed as we would like to be present when the thing takes place.

The editor of the Wilmington Star has a long article headed "Our Imperial Destiny." We presume that he don't mean to imply that a crown is likely to rest upon his head, but that his head is liable to rest upon his crown if his head scuppernong is imbibed.

The French Prince Imperial has smoked his first cigar. The telegram don't state whether he imitated Joseph.—New York Democrat.

We think it more likely he imitated that whole and let Joseph go.

We approach the end of the year 1869 feeling that we have endeavored to do our duty by the patrons of the STANDARD, the public in general and the Republican party especially. Casting our eyes backwards, we can see many things that have been left undone and others which could have been better done, but taking in view the whole retrospect of the last year, we venture to say that affairs are in a much better state perhaps than we had reason to anticipate, though all is not as well by any means as we might wish. To help cure the evils which afflict the body politic, to strengthen the hands of our servants, to the public officers, to spread useful information and to expose wrongs wherever discovered or by whomsoever perpetrated, shall be our endeavor in the future as it has been in the past.

We feel confident that the public appreciate our efforts. It is usual to refer to the increasing circulation of this paper. Our testimonials reach us day by day of no ordinary character, while with but few exceptions, and these of such a character as to be unworthy serious help, the whole Republican party stands at our back and sustains us in our position.

The new year opens with a few clouds on the horizon. Among them the most threatening is the financial difficulties of the State. But with prudence, honesty and nerve, this cloud can be easily dispelled.

The outrages of lawless men in our midst ought to be repressed. We regard with astonishment, and even with indignation, the apathy exhibited by many leading men and public journals in reference to this question. Gentlemen, we ask you in exposure of these outrages, and bringing their perpetrators to justice? Can it be that there, so among you, who will turn aside and leave the wounded man to the mercy of the elements or his mere savage fellows, like the Levite did, until a Samaritan came and administered relief? We are fair to believe that if you but knew as much as we do, that not one of you would remain silent, but that the year 1870 would be marked in with unanimous voice of denunciation against outrages and assassins, a matter to which party or political faith they may be attached.

We say that the past year has not been so very prosperous, that there is not left room for complaint. But for one we enter the new year with renewed faith and stronger hopes than ever. In the maintenance of Republican principles, we have shared somewhat in the fruits of Republican victories. We do not fear defeat. We are standing with our armor buckled on for the coming contest if there be one approaching; and, if there be not, still ready to battle for the honor and prosperity of North Carolina against whatever foes may oppose or in whatever position it may please God to place us.

Georgia.
The bill which has been pending in Congress relative to the State of Georgia, passed on Thursday, and was signed by the President yesterday at one o'clock.

This Act of Congress is entitled "An Act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia," and is the result of the broken faith by the Georgia Legislature, the particulars of which our readers are conversant with.

The bill authorizes and directs Gov. Bullock to issue his proclamation summoning all persons elected to the General Assembly, as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 23, 1868, to appear in Atlanta on some certain day, and proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of the Act just passed by Congress.

In the second section of the Act, the members of the houses, besides taking the oath required by the constitution of Georgia, must take an oath prescribed in the said Act of Congress, usually known as the test oath, unless the disabilities of those who have been banished shall have been removed, in which case, then they make oath to that effect.

The bill sets forth, that if any person shall by force, violence, or fraud, willfully hinder or interrupt any person elected from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed or from participating in the proceedings of the Senate or House, after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be tried therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which the offense may be committed, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive.

The bill further declares, that the exclusion of any person elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of the Senate or House upon the ground of new or color, or previous condition of servitude without legal and revolutionary, and is prohibited.

The bill also declares, that upon the application of the Governor of Georgia, the President shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the provisions of the bill which has just been enacted.

The bill further requires that the Legislature shall ratify the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

Gov. Bullock has returned to Georgia—the law has been signed by the President of the United States—and is effective. The Governor of Georgia will forthwith issue his proclamation in accordance with the law—and the people's representatives will assemble in Atlanta, and proceed in accordance with the instructions and requirements of the Government. The colored members who were unceremoniously kicked out will now take their seats, and the fifteenth amendment will be ratified or adopted. How silly now appears the great State of Georgia in the eyes of the world! She can no longer hesitate. She refused quietly to do her duty, now she must! And she will! Had fifth been kept—had the colored members been allowed to take their seats, the fifteenth amendment had been adopted—in plain language, had Georgia acted wisely, her representatives would now have been in the Congress of the United States.

A Richmond paper says, "Georgia comes out as we expected. She has pains and penalties. For her own sake it would have been better had she acted otherwise. True enough—and better for the nation. It is cause of regret that the spirit of revolt should have shown itself in Georgia. Her soldiers in the rebellion were brave men, but her people have not acted bravely in their attempt to thwart the national plan of reconstruction. Virginia, if her admission is delayed, it is on account of the conduct of Georgia; still, Virginia will be admitted, we have not the least doubt, at an early day, on the reassembling of Congress, with other conditions being heaped upon her.

Inducement to Immigration.
It is stated by the best New York houses that merchants from the South make the payments more promptly and ask credit on fewer instances, than those from any other section. Within the last three years the South has not only bought largely and paid in cash, but she has paid off millions of indebtedness incurred before the war; and this, too, when her fields were desolated, her banking capital was destroyed, her railroads torn up, and her institutions had undergone a greater revolution than could have been brought about by successful secession. There is not an instance in the annals of history that presents a parallel, and perhaps no country on the face of the globe would have so quickly sprung from the misery and poverty of a devastating war to a peaceful prosperity so noble and gratifying.

This marvelous production under the most adverse circumstances has attracted the attention of Northern farmers and capitalists, and to-day exploring parties are traversing every Southern State looking for the most favorable point for investment. Visitors in the winter, labor under a disadvantage in not being able to see the crops growing; but they are recompensed by escaping the terrible cold of high latitudes and enjoying the best weather they ever saw.

No State presents a more beautiful medium of climate than North Carolina. Here we escape the intense cold of winter, and the heat of summer is never greater than in New York city, enabling white men to work in the open air during every month in the year. The soil is easily worked, and in this climate yields an abundance of every variety of production, from cotton of fine quality to every fruit that grows in the middle and eastern States, as well as many that will not stand their winter.

The apples of Western North Carolina are the superior in the world. Peaches can be, and are beginning to be, raised cheaply in great quantities, and transportation to New York costs only from 25 to 35 cents a basket, and that, too, when they arrive in market before Maryland peaches are ripe. Grapes reach a perfection rivaling California. The Catawba is a native of Catawba county, and fortunes are being made in wine culture. Dairying has been successfully introduced in Buncombe county, by gentlemen from New York, and we are informed that, buying the best grass lands in the world at from three to ten dollars per acre, they can make several hundred more money on the capital invested than can be done in the best counties of New York.

But it would be useless to attempt in one article an enumeration of the varied agricultural productions of this State. Let the gentlemen now visiting through the country, and those who may come hereafter, be shown what can be done by prudent investment, and soon the influx of capital and skilled labor will not only add to our wealth by increased production, but will double the assessed value of the State by enhancing the value of land. Thus immigration will be beneficial to the nation by increasing the value of its property, and to the immigrant by giving a greater return for the capital and labor invested than in any State north of Dixon's line.

The English Question.
There is an evident drift in current events towards the satisfactory adjustment of what are known as the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner's great speech, since the Philadelphia Press, like the storm that shakes the seas, has been followed by a calm in which its many candor is no longer recollected with anger. The London Times seizes the occasion to declare that if Mr. Motley proposes the settlement of the Alabama claims through negotiations at Washington instead of London, his proposal will be accepted. This is an auspicious tender of good will. But other good agencies are at work. Our Representative at London is the friend of the Liberal Ministry, and more than one of this Ministry is committed, if not by the side of the case, at least to a special recognition of some of the principles laid down in Mr. Sumner's speech. Such was Mr. Bright's language—such the language of his great friend, Richard Cobden, before his death. There is no Palmerston in the British Cabinet with his eager hate of America, and none who was deeply committed to sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion. The parties to the case on both sides of the Atlantic are friends.

Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, is a careful and prudent statesman, unembarrassed by a President like Andrew Johnson, or by a treaty like that of Reverdy Johnson. He opens new books under an Administration having the full and increasing confidence of the American people. If the negotiations are transferred to Washington, they will be conducted in the best temper, and under the best circumstances. With our country it is not a mere question of money as of principles, and the award of money in any settlement will leave no party dissatisfied. England's most trusted statesmen have laid the groundwork for a perpetual treaty of peace. Make what Cobden declared and what Bright repeated the base of the adjustment, and it will stand forever as an indestructible covenant between the two countries.

Mungen for Reputation.
In the Congress of the United States, is a member whose name is Mungen—he is a "Democrat," and an out-and-out advocate of reputation. In his place in the House a few days since, he made a great speech in opposition to the National Bank bill, and he aspired to be the leader of his party—he did not neglect their sentiments, but they had not the nerve to back him up.

Of Mungen, the reputationist, the *Tribune* Blade says, "Mungen put it altogether too strong. What might be a capital thing as an electioneering document among the copperheads of Bill's district, was rather a bad blow on the Democratic bondholders of the east. So far as a sensation was concerned, his speech was a success. As soon as his bomb shell exploded, it was discovered that he was not Gen. Grant, nor Gov. Boutwell, nor the Republican members of the House, that was wounded by it. There was a general rush and scramble for the floor on the part of Democratic members to explain, and to defend their positions. In fact, the Reputationist found that it was not the nation, but himself, who was to be the victim of the Democracy's war against copperheads. Erastus Brooks, Kerr, Randall, Cox and Woodward, in hot haste, declared that Mungen was not their style of a perfect Democrat. They said that that manner of talking was not the way to get the people to elect for two or three years past, in quickening and enlightening the consciences of Democratic leaders as to the villainy of such propositions. Verily, political defeat is a means of grace."

The opinion of Judge Brooks that the Homestead Exemption law is unconstitutional will excite the ire of the South. This opinion is directly opposite to that of a majority of the Supreme Court of this State, although it is shared in by Chief Justice Pearson. Where so many and so excellent lawyers disagree we do not pretend to decide, and will only say that the decision will not affect the people of this State to any material extent, unless the Legislature should see fit to repeal the law.

Chicago must be a nice place to emigrate to—it only costs one year in the penitentiary to whip a child to death there.

Our State.
Notwithstanding the disorderly state of society in two or three counties of our Commonwealth, there is a steady and firm determination on the part of capitalists of the North, to contribute to the development of the immense resources which lie dormant in the bosom of the soil of North Carolina. Geologists, for a term of years, have reported facts in regard to the minerals yet undeveloped, which, in themselves, are startling. Prof. Emmons, whose death North Carolina will ever deplore, carried his researches to a very considerable extent, and the good resulting therefrom has been manifest, and paved the way for other researches, which we are pleased to say have been presented by Prof. Kerr, with great diligence, and in a manner which justifies us in the assertion, that for minerals and soil, North Carolina stands second to no State in the South.

Our coal fields have been ascertained to be inexhaustible—and the quality is superior. Gold is as abundant in North Carolina as in California or Australia, and it is only necessary to "dig for it" to obtain it. Iron ore, of the very best quality, is abundant in North Carolina, and in fact, not only abundant, but the iron made there has been pronounced by competent judges as not inferior to the very best English. And then we have in the way of building material, granite and brown stone, and in some of the North-western counties a fair article of marble. So much for our mineral resources.

In soil, we have every variety, and suited to all crops. The rich low lands of the State cannot be excelled in fertility, and are the best corn lands in the South. Broad assertion, we know; but such is the fact, and we take pleasure in so stating. In other portions of the State we have the cotton land, and its value may be judged from its productiveness—much of it produces 500 lbs. of lint to the acre.

Then we have the soil adapted to the growth of tobacco, and it is a fact notorious, that the tobacco raised in Person, Granville and Warren commands the very best prices in the markets of Virginia.

For fruits, Western North Carolina is equal to any portion of the United States. The apple is raised to great perfection, and is highly prized for not only its size, but its delicious flavor. We might go on and enumerate a thousand other advantages enjoyed by North Carolina. But it is unnecessary. The people of the United States, we may say, know the value of North Carolina, and to day from the South to the seaboard they are gentlemen looking out locations with a view to permanent residences. The people of the State will give them a hearty welcome—we need just such men—men who will spend their money and their time in bringing to the surface our hidden treasures—men who will drain our rich swamps and make them productive as gardens. We need capital in North Carolina, and capitalists may come to our State with as much security as they can visit the different sections of their own country.

Monetary Matters.
There is no subject upon which the action of Congress is so eagerly awaited as upon finance. The monetary condition of the country is such that there is an almost universal feeling that relief must be afforded at the present session of Congress. No interest except the banking interest is satisfied with present condition of affairs. Every business interest feels the pressure and we demand relief from Congress.

To answer this demand several members of Congress have already introduced bills bearing upon the subject, differing from each other in many points but all agreeing upon one point, viz: The necessity for free banking. In this they have struck the key note. The country needs a more enlarged system of banking and specie; it is a lower rate of interest needed. This last can be accomplished only by making money plentiful.

The South, especially, needs a greatly enlarged money circulation, the present supply being wholly inadequate to her needs.—What the South wants is free banking and the British Cabinet will be free to bank in the favor of a new law which shall be substituted for the old one, the rate for which shall be four and a half per cent. The National banks will not like this so well, but the people and the business men in particular will be glad better.

All schemes for a contraction of the currency we are opposed to, for it will tend to produce business embarrassments, and distress to the people.

The Spanish Gunboats.
The following, which we take from the Philadelphia Telegraph, so exactly expresses the feelings and views that we copy—the more readily that it is so well expressed in its force: "Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has introduced a bill which goes straight to the point of the Cuba business, and which deserves a full consideration. Reciting the fact that thirty gunboats have been built in our shipyards for use against Cuba, a colony struggling for independence, it declares that those gunboats should not be allowed to depart from our ports during the continuance of the insurrection. In short, that the United States, honorably observing her neutral obligations to Spain, will also refuse to help Spain to suppress a revolution. From the first we have urged this very ground, and it ought to be taken by our government. If the President feels that he has no right to order or authority for doing so, Congress ought to promptly supply that authority. For what is that position? It is one of real and true neutrality—instead of the sham neutrality which deals all rights to one party and grants all favors to the other. If this Republic cannot at least be neutral, when neighboring people are trying to achieve independence, and if it must perform place our shipyards at the disposal of every tyrant who has an insurrection to suppress, the sooner we get rid of some words in the Declaration of Independence the better."

Virginia.
The admission of Virginia is still delayed, and for reasons we do not know. Certain it is, that the Virginia people have fulfilled all the conditions imposed upon her, and has met every requirement of Congress. She has elected a Governor against whom nothing can be said. She has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, which we acted with a spirit of moderation which cannot but commend. Why then is her admission to the Union so long delayed, and that too in the face of the President's advice that she be "fully restored to her place in the family of States?"

We do not see any pretext upon which to delay this unnecessary delay. Virginia is a State in good faith all that was required of her by Congress. Now let Congress do its part according to its promises.

We have seen it intimated that the admission of Virginia is delayed because of the action of Congress. What has Georgia to do with Virginia or Virginia with Georgia? Allow that Georgia has broken her promises, what ground is that for the punishment of Virginia, who has fulfilled hers to the very letter? We insist that Virginia should be admitted as soon as possible for it is but right to do so.

The Wilmington Post claims to be "the only national paper in North Carolina." We publish this that other papers in the State may realize what a brilliant jewel the State has been so long in unhappy ignorance of possessing.

Mexico.
The New York Herald, in speaking of the condition of Mexico, says: "The chronic condition of Mexico has been that of revolution and anarchy for the last twenty years, or, indeed, through its whole history, and the disease seems to be getting worse. The news we published yesterday shows that the Republic in every direction is like the South undernourished—volcanic. There were armed forces fighting in Queretaro, in the field in Jalisco, and a revolution was hourly expected; federal troops had been attacked in the State of Mexico, a few leagues from the capital; disturbances had occurred at Toluca; the sixth battalion of government troops had joined the People's insurgents; there had been dreadful rioting and an attack upon a Protestant congregation at Puebla; the whole Republic is full of pronunciamentos, and General Alvarado had informed the government that he had no confidence in his troops to defend the administration. Such is the picture presented in one day's news. The truth is, this chronic condition of disorder is culminating to a point when the United States will be called upon to reconstruct Mexico and to govern it. That, undoubtedly, is the inevitable destiny of the country, and the sooner it comes the better for the Mexicans and for the world."

This is all very true, but the Herald appears to commit the mistake of supposing that there is a government in Mexico. There is no such thing now and there has not been for many years past. There is a government which pretends to govern Mexico, but its authority is laughed at and it is powerless to command in any state where some local chieftain does not find it in his interest to pretend to support the "government." Even then the support is merely nominal and but gives the "government" the privilege of sending its officers through that particular state to pick up the few crumbs which the local great man accords it, and that is all the "government" gets in the way of revenue.

In another state some other local great man is short of funds and wishes to "make a raise." To that end he issues a "pronunciamento" against the first thing he happens to think of, hangs out his banners on any ranch not less than two miles from town, hires an "army" of four or five hundred men at fifty cents per day, no rations, clothing or anything else being issued, and the army being ready to march on to the capital of the State. The "government" may fire two or three shots at him, but the chances are that they will surrender and join his forces without a shot. That state is then at war with the "government." The bold rebel compels a forced loan of from fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars from the city. [Forced loan is the Mexican term; in English it would be called robbery.] The loan made he pays his patriotic soldiers who are then ready to join any other local great man who will "pronounce" against him, the "government," or, in short, against anything or anybody. [Solidifying in Mexico is not a very dangerous trade.]

Rockwell shed ink; Mr. Davis did more—he shed blood, and yet he does not require a "safe conduct" to revisit the land he has so cursed. "He comes and goes as freely as any other citizen; enjoys all the rights of person and property that are open to the most loyal, with exception of the right of being chosen to office, and Congress has the power to restore this right to him at any moment, as it has done to many of his confederates."

No; our government has nothing to learn from any other government, in the way of magnanimity. Our readers know that we are not taking exceptions to this liberality and magnanimity—we do not look upon it as a concession, but as a good policy, and we desire with our whole heart to see it extended; so we believe that any good citizen will undervalue it, or endeavor to make its recipients discontented. But we must be allowed most respectfully to protest against the manner and matter of certain "Democratic" papers in regard to a subject of which they ought to speak in the most grateful terms.

Insurrectionary Movements in Russia.
The epidemic of revolution which has of late been so prevalent throughout Western Europe, says the New York Herald, now threatens to invade the Russian Empire. From the fact that the outbreak has been plotted to transpire on February 17, which is the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, it would appear that the discontent is general. Emancipation was naturally followed by greater freedom of thought and action, and the masses are concerting how to lessen the yoke of despotism under which they have so long toiled. These warnings are perhaps cause for alarm, but we study more intimately the wants of his people and thereby avoid a struggle. Like the Emperor of the French he might yet appease the discontent, and by meeting the desires of the people he would avoid a contest that menaces to involve the land in scenes of bloodshed and strife. The power of the revolution caused by progress and enlightenment is overwhelming, and although a brief opposition may allow its course for a moment, it will eventually suppress all obstacles.

Nomination of E. M. Stanton.
The nomination by the President of Edwin M. Stanton to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court was confirmed by the Senate, without any reference, by a vote of forty-six to eleven. This is a tribute to Mr. Stanton's character, and a handsome compliment to his former services. Of his ability and fitness for the position there can be no doubt. The appointment is a good one. Of it the New York Times says: "It is not, however, as the partisan or politician, but as the patriot rising above all partisan politics, that Mr. Stanton will go to history. His fame will not rest upon his past career as an advocate, nor even upon his career as a Judge. It is Stanton's perfect in courage, tireless of energy, and unmoved in patriotism in the dark hour of the country, who will be remembered by those that shall come after us. The public confidence in his undiminished integrity and patriotism, and in the furnace, have induced a general congratulation over his elevation to the Supreme Bench—congratulation not so much on his account as the country's."

Death of Edwin M. Stanton.
The telegraph announced the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. By his death the country has lost a great man. During the war his indomitable will and untiring energy did much to gain the victory for the Union cause. As a war minister he was perfect. But a few days before his death he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and was confirmed by the Senate by a vote, and in a manner which was a high compliment to his character and services as a public man. He has not lived to enjoy the honor thus conferred upon him, but we are sure he would have filled it with honor to himself and to the country had he lived to exercise its functions.

In our next issue we shall give a more extended account of the history of this eminent man than we can to day.

It seems impossible to shake the pigeon on the City Hall.—W. Star.

"Shine your light" in their eyes, and the birds would be so blind as not to find their way back to the Hall.

The Spanish General Prim publicly declares that there has been no change in the opinion of the government or Cortes on the subject of the monarchy. The crown will be offered to the Duke of Genoa, but should he decline it, the government will not favor the establishment of a republic.

The Wilmington Post claims to be "the only national paper in North Carolina." We publish this that other papers in the State may realize what a brilliant jewel the State has been so long in unhappy ignorance of possessing.

It seems impossible to shake the pigeon on the City Hall.—W. Star.

"Shine your light" in their eyes, and the birds would be so blind as not to find their way back to the Hall.

A General Amnesty.
Our views on this subject are so well known and understood by the readers of the STANDARD that we deem a re-statement of them entirely unnecessary. What we have heretofore said, we stand by.

But, while we are liberal—while we have avowed our purpose to forget the past, and labor for the future welfare of the whole country, we cannot quietly listen to the murmurs and misrepresentations of the "Democratic" press against a government which has exercised mercy towards the leading spirits in the late rebellion to a degree that challenges the admiration of the whole civilized world.

With a grace, ill-conceived, and a lack of gratitude that would look bad even among the savage, some of the leading organs of the "Democracy" twist the National Authority with the example (!) set this country by the French Emperor, in his course towards Rochefort. Rochefort, (says this "Democratic" exponent of mercy,) who has done his utmost to bring the imperial rule into disrepute and disgrace, has now pardoned all his offences and is allowed a safe conduct to Paris where he receives popular ovations and is nominated for the Corps Legislatif. It thinks Rochefort "must be a bad type of humanity if he does not feel some sentiment of gratitude" for such a remarkable exhibition of clemency. The editor proceeds at length to contrast the generous conduct of Napoleon with the alleged severity of our own Government towards the States lately in rebellion.

We should be surprised if Rochefort felt otherwise than grateful—we expect he feels very much so—and we should be pleased to know that such a feeling prevailed in the South. It does not! Look at Georgia—do you find any gratitude down there? Has she not hurried defiance in the teeth of the Government? Do not our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday noon forebode a terrible state of things in Georgia? Are we not told that the proclamation of Governor Bullock will fail "to call a quorum of the Legislature together at Atlanta"? Have we not seen published cards from members of this same Legislature, declaring that they would never consent to ratify the fifteenth amendment, and that the colored members elect should never be allowed to take their seat?

These are manifestations of gratitude for the forgiving spirit of the Government towards the South, after her attempt to secede from the Union and from its ruins establish a great Southern slavery. We say the checks of the "Democracy" are incapable of blushing—they know nothing of gratitude, and care less for the great wrongs which they have perpetrated.

If Rochefort attempted to disgrace the Imperial rule, Jefferson Davis did more when he tore down the national emblem that waved over Fort Sumter, and sent his armed forces to murder Union men and destroy our Government. Yet Mr. Davis has just returned to his Southern home, where his admirers give him most enthusiastic receptions.

Rockwell shed ink; Mr. Davis did more—he shed blood, and yet he does not require a "safe conduct" to revisit the land he has so cursed. "He comes and goes as freely as any other citizen; enjoys all the rights of person and property that are open to the most loyal, with exception of the right of being chosen to office, and Congress has the power to restore this right to him at any moment, as it has done to many of his confederates."

No; our government has nothing to learn from any other government, in the way of magnanimity. Our readers know that we are not taking exceptions to this liberality and magnanimity—we do not look upon it as a concession, but as a good policy, and we desire with our whole heart to see it extended; so we believe that any good citizen will undervalue it, or endeavor to make its recipients discontented. But we must be allowed most respectfully to protest against the manner and matter of certain "Democratic" papers in regard to a subject of which they ought to speak in the most grateful terms.

Insurrectionary Movements in Russia.
The epidemic of revolution which has of late been so prevalent throughout Western Europe, says the New York Herald, now threatens to invade the Russian Empire. From the fact that the outbreak has been plotted to transpire on February 17, which is the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs, it would appear that the discontent is general. Emancipation was naturally followed by greater freedom of thought and action, and the masses are concerting how to lessen the yoke of despotism under which they have so long toiled. These warnings are perhaps cause for alarm, but we study more intimately the wants of his people and thereby avoid a struggle. Like the Emperor of the French he might yet appease the discontent, and by meeting the desires of the people he would avoid a contest that menaces to involve the land in scenes of bloodshed and strife. The power of the revolution caused by progress and enlightenment is overwhelming, and although a brief opposition may allow its course for a moment, it will eventually suppress all obstacles.

Nomination of E. M. Stanton.
The nomination by the President of Edwin M. Stanton to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court was confirmed by the Senate, without any reference, by a vote of forty-six to eleven. This is a tribute to Mr. Stanton's character, and a handsome compliment to his former services. Of his ability and fitness for the position there can be no doubt. The appointment is a good one. Of it the New York Times says: "It is not, however, as the partisan or politician, but as the patriot rising above all partisan politics, that Mr. Stanton will go to history. His fame will not rest upon his past career as an advocate, nor even upon his career as a Judge. It is Stanton's perfect in courage, tireless of energy, and unmoved in patriotism in the dark hour of the country, who will be remembered by those that shall come after us. The public confidence in his undiminished integrity and patriotism, and in the furnace, have induced a general congratulation over his elevation to the Supreme Bench—congratulation not so much on his account as the country's."

Death of Edwin M. Stanton.
The telegraph announced the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. By his death the country has lost a great man. During the war his indomitable will and untiring energy did much to gain the victory for the Union cause. As a war minister he was perfect. But a few days before his death he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and was confirmed by the Senate by a vote, and in a manner which was a high compliment to his character and services as a public man. He has not lived to enjoy the honor thus conferred upon him, but we are sure he would have filled it with honor to himself and to the country had he lived to exercise its functions.

In our next issue we shall give a more extended account of the history of this eminent man than we can to day.

It seems impossible to shake the pigeon on the City Hall.—